

# BISHOP POTTER'S ETHICAL SALOON PROSPERS WHILE CONTROVERSY RAGES



BAR IN THE "ETHICAL" SALOON. Only men are admitted to this part of the establishment, women being limited to the room in which is the soda-beer fountain.

"Subway Tavern," One Witness Declares, Sold Him Eleven Drinks of Whisky in Succession, in Spite of Promise That No Drunken Man Should Obtain Liquor—Many Women and Girls Take Advantage of Soda Fountain Where Beer Is Served.

## CONDEMNATION OF BISHOP MINGLED WITH ENCOURAGEMENT

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
New York, Aug. 6.—"Doxology" and "Potter cocktails" are two favorite drinks along the Bowery since last Tuesday, when the Right Reverend Henry C. Potter, head of the Episcopal Church in New York, presided at the opening of the Subway Tavern, at Bleeker and Mulberry streets.

The tavern is little more than an ordinary saloon. Drinks as soft or as hard as the appetite may crave, and the purse will permit, may be had without limit and by either men or women.

It is located three short blocks west of the Bowery, and near the worst section of that famous thoroughfare. Men and women patronize the tavern and satisfy their thirst with as much unconcern as though they were entering their own homes.

That is precisely what the tavern was opened for with so much religious ceremony, to make its patrons feel at home—and it is that fact which has called down upon Bishop Potter the contumacious of churchmen throughout the land.

The new woman has a ways complained of her restrictions, but at last she can walk up to a bar—a fountain—and order a glass of beer with as secure a feeling as her brother. A woman who wanted to see if it were really true that she could order a glass of beer unquestioned entered the much-talked-of tavern yesterday.

"Yes, this is the tavern dedicated by Bishop Potter. You're welcome."

This is the reassuring announcement that greeted the feminine visitor from a big blackboard.

SEAL OF RESPECTABILITY.  
Surely where Bishop Potter could sing the "Doxology" she could earn her money and order a glass of beer. The seal of respectability was on it.

No one questions that Bishop Potter was sincere in his desire to aid the poor of that section when he put the seal of approval upon the tavern by presiding at the opening ceremony and leading in the singing of the "Doxology" yet that his action was ill advised would appear from the hostile criticisms from every section of the country, and from churchmen of every creed, including his own.

The main purpose of the tavern, as explained by its promoter, Joseph Johnson, is to eliminate the personal gain from the saloon, and he and his friends are determined to persevere, in spite of cynicism and skepticism. It was proposed, he further said, to pay only 5 per cent on the \$10,000 capital they had, and what ever surplus remained would be devoted to establishing still other saloons.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.  
"Except for the fact that we will not allow minors in this place, will not sell to an intoxicated person and will not permit any disorder or molestation of one man by another, this is not different from any other place," said Mr. Johnson.

"The exceptions, we contend, are its virtues. We are sorry so much controversy has arisen, but the answer is not to be given without serious forethought, and I don't think it will be affected by what may be said. As for Bishop Potter, he needs no defense from me or from any other person."

Yet, in spite of Mr. Johnson's statement that intoxicants are sold to those under the influence of liquor, a reporter of one of the oldest and one of the most conservative newspapers in New York, the Commercial Advertiser, relates this story of his visit to the tavern:

"If one does not believe that the Subway Tavern is a highly moral place, just so there and there, yourself upon the mercy of the bartender."

"I did this to-day."

"That I am still sober I ascribe to the fact that I surreptitiously mixed my whisky with considerable quantities of mineral water and ginger ale. All told, I had seven drinks of whisky in the saloon dedicated by Bishop Potter, and this within an hour and a half—that is, one drink after another, practically as fast as the bartender could push them over the bar."

THEORY IS FINE.  
"In theory it sounds rather fine, this saloon, where the dispenser of drinks is supposed to be your guardian angel, but in practice it is the same as in every other saloon, either on Broadway or the Bowery."

"I reached the much-advertised 'ethical saloon' of the Bishop at 11:45 o'clock, and being alone at the time, started by drinking alone. I had two drinks of whisky, but realizing that my story, if uncorroborated, might be doubted, I crossed the street to the headquarters of the police reporters, in Mulberry street, and invited two of them to join me in libations."

"We first visited the soda-water counter, where beer is also served, and found there four factory girls taking ice cream soda. In the adjoining room the sound of glasses and loud talk led us to the 'hard drink' counter."

"We ordered my third round of drinks. I had whisky; the others had ginger ale and beer, respectively. It was their turn. Again I had whisky, and my friends stuck to their previous programme. It continued in this way until I had paid for eight glasses of whisky. I then realized that I could continue until doomsday if my

# PANAMA BECOMES LENDER OF MONEY

Proposes to Invest \$6,000,000 in First-Class New York Real Estate Mortgages.

## UNIQUE AMONG THE NATIONS.

Intention Is to Preserve the Fund Intact for the Benefit of Future Generations on the Isthmus.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
New York, Aug. 6.—The Republic of Panama has set up in the mortgage business with the proceeds of the sale of the canal for which this Government turned over \$10,000,000 to the Isthmians.

The infant Republic has appointed Ricardo Arias and Doctor Morales as its fiscal agents in New York and given them the custody of \$6,000,000, which is to be loaned on real estate at interest averaging 4 1/2 per cent.

Mr. Arias, whose office is at Wall and William streets, and who speaks very good English, when asked about the unique condition of a Government establishing a money-lending office in a foreign country, said that such course was to be pursued, and that the coming generations of Panama might profit by the work of their forefathers.

"Panama," said Mr. Arias, "is not like other Governments. We start out differently from any Republic the world has ever known."

"But if you put out your money in mortgages, how are you ever going to get it?"

"But we don't want to get it; that is just the point. We are going to put it in Manhattan real estate, where it will be safe and yield a steady income."

"And then when you want money for public improvements you will have to go out and borrow it. Would not it be better to use your own?"

"But Panama does not intend to borrow money. We don't intend to have a national debt. 'Borrow' isn't it? An independent Republic without a debt and with public improvements to be made, is a contradiction in terms. There are national debts enough in South America; so we have decided to get along without one."

And then Mr. Arias told how it was that the Republic of Panama took its \$10,000,000 from Uncle Sam and set up in the mortgage business in New York. In a mortgage, said Mr. Arias, he himself was responsible for it. Here, he added, was a famous enterprise—the canal—from which Panama was so greatly to profit. Here, again, was a large sum of money—more than the people of the Peninsula had ever hoped to have for their country. It was not to be a noble thing to make of it permanent fund, from which remote posterity would gain the benefit?

"It would have been selfish," said Mr. Arias, "to have used this great sum for ourselves to have put in the treasury or into public works. It would be more fitting to keep it in one mass, a commemoration, so to speak, of our national birth. From it our children and children's children should benefit. This idea was, therefore, partly at my suggestion, incorporated in the Constitution."

TOMBSTONE TO PROVE CLAIM.  
Creek Negro Wants Allowment for Child Who Is Dead.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Muskegon, I. T., Aug. 6.—An amusing incident came up to-day in the enrolling division of the Dawes Commission. An old negro wanted an allotment for his dead child. He claimed the child died after April 1, 1885, and was, therefore, entitled to an allotment.

He said that he had been married twice, but could not give the date of either of his weddings or the date of the death of either of his wives.

The old negro said that the date of the child's death was out on a headboard over its grave, and that he would go to-night and bring it in. The chief of the division told him to bring the tombstone in and the date on it would settle the question.

ATTORNEYS FIGHT IN COURT.  
Each Wears a Black Eye as Result of Encounter.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Columbia, Mo., Aug. 6.—An exciting fight between Webster Gordon and J. C. Gillespie, local attorneys, took place this afternoon in the County courtroom at the trial of a road case. Neither was injured, although one of them wears a black eye and several blows were exchanged.

Both men are prominent politically. Mr. Gillespie was Boone County's Representative in the last General Assembly, and has been nominated on the Democratic ticket to succeed him. Gordon was the Boone County Representative preceding Gillespie.

# PARKER IS NOW PRIVATE CITIZEN

Retires in Time to Permit People of His State to Choose His Successor.

## CONTRASTS WITH ROOSEVELT.

President Held on Tight to His Job as Governor, While Swinging Around Circle in Pursuit of Better Place.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
New York, Aug. 6.—For the first time in a quarter of a century Judge Alton B. Parker is to-day a private citizen, free to take part in the political battle that confronts him.

In laying aside his judicial robe Mr. Parker acted in a manner in keeping with his dignity as Chief Justice of the highest court in the Empire State. Although urged by his fellow-Judges to continue in office until next week, which would permit of his re-election to the office he has so long honored in case of defeat at the polls next November, Judge Parker decided that his duty was to retire prior to August 3, that the people of the State, instead of a Republican Governor, who is also the boss of the Republican machine, might choose his successor.

The State Constitution provides that, "When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term, in the office of Chief or Associate Judge in the Court of Appeals, the same shall be filled for a full term at the next general election happening not less than three months after the vacancy occurs, and until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Governor may fill such vacancy by appointment."

The election occurs this year on November 8. Had Judge Parker deferred his resignation until some day later than August 3, the vacancy would have been filled by the Governor's appointment. It will now be filled by the electors.

PROOF OF FAITH.  
Judge Parker's action of yesterday is taken as proof of the faith that is within him that he will be the next President of the United States.

Contrasted with the present "holding-out" tactics of Senator Fairbanks of Indiana and that of Theodore Roosevelt four years ago, Judge Parker's opponents make a sorry showing. Senator Fairbanks is not relinquish his toga unless he is sure of another office. As Governor of the Empire State, he resigned, then the vice presidential candidate, "sawing round the circle" for months at a time, four years ago, making political speeches, refusing to retire from the office he then held until assured of election to the vice presidency. The duties of his office as chief executive of New York did not bother him. It was a higher office he sought, and he would take no chances on becoming Citizen Roosevelt.

Complaints were made that the Governor was neglecting the duties of his high office while spellbinding, but to these he paid no heed. With him it was office first; duty next.

URGED TO DELAY.  
For nearly a month Mr. Parker's fellow-Judges have been urging him to defer his resignation until after next Monday that he might again be a candidate for the Supreme bench in case of defeat. Judge Parker has not submitted one word of the sentiments of friendship tendered him in this advice, but decided that the proper course for him to pursue was to retire in time to permit a successor to be chosen by the people of his State.

In so doing he has removed himself from the bench for all time, since his successor will be elected to serve a full term of fourteen years and by that time Judge Parker will have about reached the age limit. But the Democratic nominee has given fresh proof that office-getting is less subsidiary to good taste, courage and straight-forwardness.

The local strife between Charles F. Murphy and Senator Patrick H. McCarran has not subsided one whit. Murphy is still silent. He will not, he says, serve under McCarran as a member of the State Committee. The matter has been brought to the attention of Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, but Mr. Taggart treats the affair lightly, saying the matter will be "blown out" in time.

Other members of the committee, however, indicated to-day that they are tired of the quarrelling, and they made it clear that Murphy is to be treated just as he was at the St. Louis convention if he persists in waging war against McCarran.

HEROIC TREATMENT.  
The injured man, who was at the convention, was heroic, but eminently successful. When he went to St. Louis, it will be remembered, he was an object of national interest. Democrats from the South and West had the idea that Murphy must be conciliated to avoid serious trouble in the convention, so they called on him, begged him to be good and showed him that he could fall in line for Parker without humiliation.

But Murphy was stubborn. He continued his feeble efforts to organize an opposition to Judge Parker, and threw out intimations that Parker would be beaten in the convention or at the polls.

Then the national Democratic leaders resorted to the heroic treatment. They absolutely ignored Murphy and Tammany Hall, and went on with the convention just as if Murphy did not exist. Next result, Murphy and Tammany were not heard from in the convention, and were forced into line without the satisfaction of being welcomed as prodigals, and when they returned to New York there was nothing for them to do but endorse the national ticket.

The same treatment will be administered next week. Efforts have been made since the meeting of the National Committee to induce Murphy to work with McCarran on the State Executive Committee. William F. Sheehan, Thomas Ryan, Delancy Nicoll and others coaxed Murphy by the hour; but it was all useless. Now the Parker managers and the Democratic National leaders are determined to waste no more time on Murphy, but to go straight ahead next week with the work of organizing for the campaign as if the Tammany leader were not a factor in the situation at all.

McCarran will be chairman of the Executive Committee and he will begin the State campaign after the meeting of the National Committee on Monday.

The Parker managers have no doubt that the result will be the same as the result of the heroic treatment at St. Louis. They know that Tammany cannot bolt, or even be secretly disloyal to the ticket, without bringing about its own destruction.

# GRANT'S PROMOTION CAUSES COMMENT

Strained Relations Between Him and Roosevelt Makes New Order Seem Strange.

## AWKWARD INCIDENT RECALLED

General, When Asked to Respond to Toast About the President, Said He Did Not Know That Official.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
New York, Aug. 6.—The War Department's order transferring Brigadier General Frederick Funston from the Department of the East to the Department of the Lakes and General Frederick D. Grant from the Department of the Lakes to the Department of the East, announced to-day, was received with surprise by army men and recalls many incidents in the relations between President Roosevelt and President Grant.

General Funston's appointment as Commander of the Department of the East had only been made on July 11.

In 1898 General Grant was regarded as Senator Platt's personal choice for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. When everyone thought it had been settled Theodore Roosevelt returned from Cuba surrounded by the glory he had won as the Union League Club in Chicago. He was asked to respond to a toast about the President.

Instead of the good words that were expected, his fellow-banqueters heard the following:

"I can only say a few words to you tonight. In the first place, I am not a Republican. In the second place, because I am a soldier, the ban of silence rests upon me. In the third place, I do not know the President of the United States."

With these sentences the subject of Grant abruptly dismissed the subject assigned to him and there was an awkward silence until the toastmaster came to the rescue with the next on the programme.

The military reason assigned for the switching about of the two Generals is that the Department of the East is the more important post and that General Grant, as Funston's senior, should take precedence.

This precedence, however, was not followed in the original order, and that is the reason that the army men are talking and indulging in reminiscences about Roosevelt and Grant.

# REPUBLICANS FROM ILLINOIS MEET.

C. S. Deneen, Candidate for Governor, and Many Other Leaders at the Southern.

## PLANNING WAYS AND MEANS.

County Chairman From Four Southern Congressional Districts Present at Meeting Which Lasted All Afternoon.

Following Chairman Roy O. West's plan, Republican candidate for Governor, C. S. Deneen of Chicago came to St. Louis yesterday with several other candidates on the State ticket to begin an effort "to get together." The Illinois Republicans were not alone "together" at the memorable convention which nominated Deneen after a combination had been formed of Sherman, Hamlin and Governor Yates against the "Federal" candidate, Frank O. Lowden. At present Chairman West, who is a little Roman in Illinois politics, and to whom the credit for Deneen's nomination is given, is meeting his County Committee men. He is going over the districts carefully and introducing the candidates to the leaders from the country districts.

There was a meeting of this sort yesterday afternoon at the Southern Hotel. Thirty-three county chairmen and secretaries from the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Illinois Congressional districts met at the hotel to discuss ways and means for the coming campaign.

C. S. Deneen, candidate for Governor; Chairman West, Secretary of the County Committee; A. L. French of Chicago, chairman of the Committee on Organization; L. H. Small, candidate for Treasurer; and James A. Rose, candidate for Secretary of State were present and participated in the conference, which began at 12:30 o'clock. Judge Sherman, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who figured in the Springfield convention as a candidate until Governor Yates and Roy West agreed to a compromise on Deneen for Governor, was represented at the conference through a telegram from Colorado. W. H. Stad, candidate for Attorney General, addressed a letter to the committee from Mount Clemens, Mich.

After the conference was over, Chairman West said: "We were simply discussing ways and means for the campaign in the southern part of the State. Plans for the campaign were talked over, but nothing definite was decided at the meeting."

Chairman West expressed his belief that the Republicans will carry Illinois by a safe majority. He refused to predict his estimate of the majority, but said he felt certain the State was safe for the Republicans. He talked of the harmony now existing in the party mentioning the selection of Frank O. Lowden as National Committeeman and including the pacification of ex-Senator "Bully" Mason of the Cook County Republicans. Mr. West said that all of the Republicans were working together.

Of the Democrats he had little to say. They also are getting together, he admitted and the feud between State Chairman John P. Hopkins and Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago is not interfering with the organization. A vigorous campaign is to be waged for the election on Lawrence H. Stinger, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Many of the Republicans who were at the meeting said the Democrats in Illinois were preparing to make a desperate effort to defeat Deneen.

The Republican campaign will be opened in Northern Illinois during the middle of September, but in Southern Illinois earlier. The speaking will begin at that time although the Literary Bureau will be at work soon circulating campaign literature.

Both Republicans and Democrats anticipate a hard struggle in the districts represented at yesterday's meeting. Two of them, the Twenty-second and Twenty-third, are Republican and the others nearly Democratic.

The evidence of the "new deal" in Republican politics in Illinois was conspicuous yesterday when the State Chairman, his secretary and several candidates showed complete ignorance of the political complexion of the southern districts. Mr. West did not call the new organization a "new deal." He said it was merely a "new combination" of Republicans.

Mr. Deneen and Mr. West, with Mrs. West, returned to Chicago last night. Most of the committeemen returned to their homes on night trains, also.

# CAMPAIGN TO OPEN AT SPRINGFIELD

Democratic State Chairman Evans Announces That It Will Be September 1.

## LOCATES THE HEADQUARTERS.

Will Have Them on Fourth Floor of Equitable Building—Announces Finance and Seap-ers Committees.

Democratic State Chairman W. M. Evans announced yesterday that the opening of the campaign would be at Springfield, Thursday, September 1. This decision was reached after propositions had been made by the officials of the World's Fair and of the Sedalia State Fair.

Because there was no way in which the opening could be held at either place without admission fees being charged, Chairman Evans thought that it would be better to put the matter off and hold it at Springfield. Perhaps there will be a Democratic day at the World's Fair later in the campaign, but at present the arrangements have not been made for such an event.

Springfield is in Greene County, and with Joplin is the principal city of Southwest Missouri. The county is close, though the Republicans elected no members of the House of Representatives in 1902. It is hoped to carry it for the Democratic ticket this year.

Emmett Newton of Springfield was in St. Louis yesterday and immediately telegraphed home regarding the decision of Judge Evans. "The meetings will be held either at the Baldwin Theater or at Dooling's Park, where there is another large theater," he said, "Springfield has a reputation for hospitality, and it will be sustained at the opening of the campaign."

It is expected that William J. Bryan will be the principal speaker. All of the nominees on the State ticket will make addresses. In the morning a meeting of the State Committee will be held, when plans for the campaign will be discussed. An open meeting for all visitors will be held in the afternoon and night.

Chairman Evans also announced the names of the Finance and Speakers' committees yesterday. There are only five members in each committee, a much smaller number than has heretofore prevailed. On the Finance Committee are W. A. Bright, chairman, of Columbia; J. E. Bohart, President of Thomas J. Ward of St. Louis, O. H. Harrison of Kennett and S. H. Minor of Aurora. Mr. Bright is chairman of a trust company. Thomas J. Ward is the former treasurer of the State Committee, and Messrs. Bohart, Harrison and Minor are bankers.

On the Speakers' Committee are J. E. McGlashen of Salem, J. H. Winer of Morse Hill, Speed Mosby of Jefferson City, R. L. Gregory of Kansas City and R. M. Napier of Hamilton.

The headquarters of the State Committee will be on the fourth floor of the Equitable building, Sixth and Locust streets. The rooms which were used by the Folk Campaign Committee, and one across the hall, will be used. A partition will be placed in one of the rooms, so that a private office for Judge Evans may be utilized.

Several of the large office buildings were visited, but the rooms in the Equitable building were the only ones which could be used to advantage. In some the elevator did not run at night, in others the rooms were too small, and in some no rooms could be had. The rooms which have been engaged are large and light. The premises were cleaned, and the first of the week.

Congressman Vandiver went to Cape Girardeau yesterday morning. Judge Evans expects to go to West Plains this afternoon. Congressman Vandiver will return in time to take charge of the headquarters this week. He is a private secretary to Governor Dockery, will be at the headquarters after the campaign has fairly started. His wide acquaintance and familiarity with the details of the work are desired.

# BURGLAR EMPLOYES EDISON METHODS

Puts Victim in Unconscious Condition With Battery and Disappears with \$1,000.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 6.—Abraham Schlossbach of this place has reported to the police that a burglar in his house had made him unconscious by an electric shock, and while he was helpless robbed him in his own room of more than \$1,000.

The stranger represented himself as the discoverer of a new electric process to cure rheumatism, and offered Schlossbach the treatment gratis. He attached his apparatus to Schlossbach's wrists and the victim knew no more for five hours. Then the burglar secured \$1,000, which Schlossbach had just drawn from the bank, and disappeared.

# SACRIFICED HIS LIFE TO SAVE PASSENGER TRAIN.

Farmer Boy Stood in Middle of Track Near Carlinville, Ill., to Wave a Warning.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—James Jensen, a farmer boy aged 18 years, was killed through his efforts to save a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul passenger train from destruction near Carlinville, Ill.

While the youth and his brother were crossing the track with a steam thrasher the machine became stalled. When the Milwaukee-Chicago passenger train came on James ran up the track, waving his straw hat, and so determined was he that he stood on the track, in the glare of the headlights, until he was borne down by the locomotive and crushed to death. The engineer saw him in time to slacken speed, and though the locomotive crashed into the thrasher, the train escaped a wreck.

# TELLS OF TERRITORY COAL.

Deals Aggregating Millions Depend on Expert's Report.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Muskegon, I. T., Aug. 6.—The Indian office here has received a copy of the new detailed report of Joseph A. Taft, together with descriptive texts on the segregated untaxed coal lands in the McAlester district of the Choctaw Nation. The report is an exhaustive one, and upon the information contained therein the bidders for coal lands will be expected to make their bids.

The McAlester is the first division of the coal lands that will be sold, and bids will be received under seal and opened at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of October 2.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, and the Fort Smith and Western railways all have been granted the coal lands for their entire length in this district. The value of the McAlester is variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

# OFFERED 25-CENT TIP FOR RECOVERING \$1,500.

New York Woman Insulted Because Conductor Refused to Accept Reward.

New York, Aug. 6.—Edwin A. Brophy, a conductor on the Sea Gate and Manhattan Beach Line, Coney Island, has returned to his owner a pouch containing \$1,500. The owner, a well-dressed woman, attempted to reward his honesty by offering him a silver quarter.

Brophy, who is a graduate of Genesee Normal School, is ambitious to become a physician, and for three years, by working as a conductor summers and at odd jobs during the winter, has succeeded in paying his tuition and expenses at the Baltimore University of Medicine. He has one more year to study before getting his degree.

Shortly after the passengers had left Brophy's car at the Sea Gate terminal Brophy picked up the purse, in which he found fifteen neatly folded one-hundred-dollar bills. When the superintendent of the company boarded the car Brophy at once told him of his find.

Before the car had started back a smartly-dressed woman boarded the car, crying that she had lost her money. When she described the pouch and its contents Brophy at once turned it over to her.

Profuse in her thanks, she opened a well-filled pocketbook, and picking out a quarter, offered it to Brophy. At Brophy's refusal to take it she became indignant and laid the coin on a seat as she left the car.

# PASSENGER TRAIN CRASHES INTO CROWDED TROLLEY CAR.

One Person Killed and Ten Injured in Wreck at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Aug. 6.—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe passenger train No. 1, from Chicago, crashed into a trolley car at Fifteenth street, at the Belt Line crossing, in the eastern end of the city, to-day.

One person was killed and ten injured, one seriously.

The accident was caused by the bars being up. Harry Black, the flagman, who was hurt slightly, says that he was sick and unable to bring the bars into position. There were fourteen persons on the car. The engine struck it squarely in the center and pushed it eighty feet off the roadbed, turning the car over and partly demolishing it.

J. L. Morris of Pleasant Hill, Mo., who was standing behind the track, was caught in the debris and was so badly hurt that he died in twenty minutes.

Mrs. Minnie Stanberry of Kansas City was perhaps the most seriously hurt. She suffered serious injury to her back, and probably was hurt internally. She may recover.

The injuries sustained by the others consisted in cuts and bruises.

# PRISONER STARVING TO DEATH

New Haven Man Refuses to Eat or Drink.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 6.—In a fit of revenge for having been found intoxicated, arrested and sentenced to thirty days in New Haven County Jail, Theodore Baenick of Meriden refused to eat, drink or even leave his cell.

He adopted this course ten days ago, after having been in the jail ten days. Unless something can be done before the expiration of his sentence in ten days more, physicians say he will starve to death.

At the jail officials are of the opinion that the prisoner is insane. Although relatives and friends may be in his right mind, an attempt is being made to have the insanity ten days of the sentence remitted.